

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE DIVISION

3:11-cv-646
(3:05-cr-77)

DELVARIO DAVON BOYCE,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
v.)	<u>ORDER</u>
)	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
)	
Respondent.)	

THIS MATTER comes before the Court upon Petitioner's Motion to Vacate Sentence, Release Defendant from Custody, and Terminate Supervised Release under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, (Doc. No. 1), and the government's response (Doc. No. 3). For the reasons stated below, the Court will deny and dismiss the motion.

I. BACKGROUND

On March 25, 2005, a federal grand jury indicted Petitioner for possessing a firearm after being convicted of a crime punishable for a term exceeding one year, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1). (Case No. 3:05cr77, Doc. No. 1). Petitioner pled guilty before a magistrate judge with the benefit of a plea agreement. (Id., Doc. No. 7: Plea Agreement; Doc. No. 10: Acceptance and Entry of Guilty Plea). This Court sentenced Petitioner to seventy-one months' imprisonment followed by three years' supervised release and entered judgment on November 17, 2005. (Id., Doc. No. 14: Judgment). Petitioner did not appeal his conviction or sentence.

He was released from confinement and began his term of supervised release on January 24, 2011. (Id., Doc. No. 17: Petition for Revocation of Supervised Release). On September 27, 2011, a magistrate judge approved the issuance of a warrant for Petitioner's arrest based on

alleged repeated drug use and the commission of a new crime. (Id.). Petitioner was arrested on October 3, 2011, and released several days later on bond pending a final revocation hearing. (Id., Doc. No. 24: Order). On December 13, 2011, Petitioner was re-arrested on charges he violated bond conditions by additional drug use and missed drug tests. (Id., Doc. No. 25: Violation Report).

On December 20, 2011, Petitioner filed the instant motion to vacate claiming he should no longer be detained or on supervised release in light of United States v. Simmons, 649 F.3d 237 (4th Cir. 2011) because his predicate felonies did not expose him to more than one years' imprisonment. (Doc No. 1 at 2). The government concedes Petitioner is actually innocent of the § 922(g)(1) offense, but asserts his motion is untimely under § 2255.¹ (Doc. No. 3: Response at 1).

II. DISCUSSION

A. Standard of Review

Pursuant to Rule 4(b) of the Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings, sentencing courts are directed to promptly examine motions to vacate, along with “any attached exhibits and the record of prior proceedings . . . ” in order to determine whether a petitioner is entitled to any relief. If the motion is not dismissed after that initial review, the Court must direct the government to respond. Id. The Court must then review the government's answer and any materials submitted by the parties to determine whether an evidentiary hearing is warranted pursuant to Rule 8(a). Upon review, the Court has concluded that a hearing is not required

¹ The government's response goes on to discuss whether relief is available under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 and suggests that the Court hold the § 2255 motion in abeyance pending the Fourth Circuit's resolution of a case in which the retroactivity of Carachuri-Rosendo v. Holder, 130 S. Ct. 2577 (2010) is an issue. (Doc. No. 3 at 3-7). However, the instant motion filed by counsel for Petitioner does not seek relief under § 2241; therefore, that issue is not before the Court.

because it is clear that Petitioner is not entitled to relief under § 2255. Raines v. United States, 423 F.2d 526, 529 (4th Cir. 1970).

B. Timeliness

Title 28, United States Code, Section 2255(f) applies a one-year limitations period to motions to vacate. For purposes of the instant motion, filed more than six years after Petitioner's conviction became final, the one-year limitations period could run from the date on which the right asserted for relief was recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactive.² 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f)(3). Here, Petitioner does not rely on any Supreme Court decision and has not shown that the right asserted has been made retroactive. Accordingly, the motion is untimely.³

Even if Petitioner's reliance on Simmons were considered to incorporate the Supreme Court's Carachuri-Rosendo decision, the motion would still be untimely. Carachuri-Rosendo was decided on June 14, 2010, but Petitioner's motion was not filed until December 20, 2011. Therefore, the motion was not filed within one year of the date of the Supreme Court's decision on which the claim of a new right would be based. Dodd v. United States, 545 U.S. 353, 357 (2005) (limitations period runs from date of decision creating the right, not the decision recognizing retroactivity).

² Petitioner has not satisfied the other measures of the limitations period which are: the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final; the date on which the impediment to making a motion created by governmental action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed; or the date on which the facts supporting the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence. 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f).

³ The Court raised the untimeliness issue with the parties in a hearing on January 18, 2012, and the government's response, filed the same day, squarely addresses the issue. However, counsel for Petitioner has not filed a reply. Therefore, the Court finds that the notice and opportunity to explain required by Hill v. Braxton, 277 F.3d 701, 706 (4th Cir. 2002) has been satisfied.

C. Equitable Tolling

In extremely rare circumstances, the § 2255 limitations period may be equitably tolled. United States v. Prescott, 221 F.3d 686, 688 (4th Cir. 2000). However, courts have recognized that the Fourth Circuit has not applied that concept to time-barred claims of actual innocence. Harrison v. United States, 3:11cv444 (W.D.N.C. Oct. 4, 2011) (Reidinger, J.) (declining to follow Sixth and Ninth Circuits finding equitable tolling for actual innocence claim in absence of Supreme Court or Fourth Circuit authority); Blakney v. United States, 4:11cv70024, 2011 WL 1113468 (D.S.C. March 24, 2011) (Harwell, J.) (collecting First, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Circuit decisions that have rejected such an exception), appeal dismissed, No. 11-6562, 2011 WL 4336742 (4th Cir. Sept. 16, 2011); Palmer v. United States, 3:08cv16, 2010 WL 5621338 (W.D.N.C. Jan. 20, 2011) (Mullen, J.) (finding no authority in Fourth Circuit for equitable tolling based on actual innocence).

Even if equitable tolling could apply, Petitioner would have to show, among other things, that he has been diligently pursuing his rights. Holland v. Florida, 130 S. Ct. 2549 (2010). As noted above, Carachuri-Rosendo was decided on June 14, 2010, when Petitioner was still incarcerated, yet he did not seek to vacate his conviction. Simmons was decided on August 17, 2011, when Petitioner was on supervised release, yet he did not seek relief. It was not until December 20, 2011, when Petitioner was detained for violating bond conditions pending resolution of alleged supervised release violations, that he filed the instant motion to vacate. Thus, the Court finds that he was not diligent in pursuing his rights and his time-barred claim is not saved by equitable tolling.

III. CONCLUSION

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that Petitioner's Motion to Vacate under § 2255 is **DENIED and DISMISSED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2255 Cases, this Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability as Petitioner has not made a substantial showing of a denial of a constitutional right. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484-85 (2000) (in order to satisfy § 2253(c) when court denies relief on procedural grounds, a petitioner must demonstrate both that the dispositive procedural ruling is debatable, and that the petition states a debatable claim of the denial of a constitutional right).

Signed: February 1, 2012

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Robert J. Conrad, Jr.", written over a horizontal line.

Robert J. Conrad, Jr.
Chief United States District Judge

